Don't miss the "Luther Reformation," tonight, School Auditorium

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

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LOSS OF $65,000 ENTAILED IN FIRE WHICH DESTROYS MACHINE PLANT AT CALIFORNIA

James R. Hill Looses Heavily in Blaze—Valuable Patterns and Equipment go Up in Smoke

REBUILDING NOW IN ORDER

Work of Cleaning Up Debris Started—Some of Machinery May be Used Again, Fire Having Burned Out So Quickly as Not to Have Damaged It

With its contents the California Foundry and Machine Company's plant was destroyed by one of the worst conflagrations that ever visited California Saturday evening at 6:15 o'clock, entailing a loss of $65,000, with no insurance. The proprietor of the plant was James R. Hill.

The blaze is supposed to have originated in the foundry department where casts were being made. This seemed at any rate to be the center of the flames. Though water pressure was good and volunteer firemen made every effort after the alarm was spread to save even a part of the buildings or some of the contents. practically nothing was saved.

Lately Superintendent Hill has been engaged in manufacturing machines used in shell making, having immense orders from the Westinghouse and other plants of the Pittsburg district. He had a large number of patterns on hand of his own and others and lost them all. This alone will foot him $10,000. The machinery in the large plant was of the most valuable kind. Some years ago he installed $22,000 worth of machinery. Afterwards the plant was closed for a period of two years, until the beginning of the war abroad. Then orders came rapidly. First Mr. Hill engaged in the manufacture of shells and later in the manufacture of machinery for shell making. He was just recovering from his setback of two years and was installing new equipment badly needed. Friday he received some valuable equipment and patterns.

The fire after starting gained rapid headway. There was little wind and this fact probably saved the plant of the Imperial Glass Company adjoining from destruction. Probably no more thas $50 damage was done it. The firemen played streams of water on the glass factory building when they discovered the impossibility of saving the Foundry and Machine Company plant, sprinkling it well.

When the seriousness of the blaze was discovered telephone messages to Browssville brought the South Brownsville fire truck in a hurry, a twenty minute trip being made. However there was little for the South Brownsville men to do.

Sunday volunteer helpers assisted Mr. Hill in doing such little cleaning up as was possible about the wrecked plant. It was found that much of the heavier machinery was in fairly good shape. It can be used again. As rapidly as possible the machinery will be extracted from the debris and put in shape for operation. Mr. Hill expects to have another plant in operation in a short time. During his busy season of late he has been employing on an average of about a half hundred men. The industry was one of the most promising of the small ones of the California region.

INFANT FOUND ON TOP OF COAL CAR

Sensation Occasioned at Monessen When Boys Discover Babe—Upon Their Return With Police, Basket and Little One in it Are Gone

Sensation was occasioned in Monessen Sunday afternoon when two boys, climbing a coal train for a comic supplement sheet they saw on top, uncovered an infant in a basket. had been removed. The police have began to cry. A hat was in the basket, which rested securely on top of pile of coal, the hat bearing the initials J. M. H.

Frightened the boys made their way home and told their mother. Immediate report of the discovery was made but upon investigation of officers it was found the babe and basket had been removed. The police have the hat and are working on the case.

NEW PASTOR PREACHES FIRST SERMON HERE

Rev. C. A. Hartung Addresses Large Congregations Sunday at Methodist Epicopal Church, To Which He Lately Was Assigned

Rev. C. A. Hartung, recently appointed minister of the First Methodist Episcopal church here, preached his first sermon to a large congregation Sunday morning. His subject was "Why We Should Know the Christ."

Rev. Hartung gave five particular reasons why people should know Christ. They were: That he is the only one who ever came to earth and performed the things he expected others to perform, that he is the great guide of life that he is the greatest moral teacher of the world, that he is the great peacemaker of the world and that he is the only man who has ever given us a satisfactory conclusion of life and death.

At the evening service Rev.Hartung preached another interesting sermon to a good sized congregation,Dr. W. G. Mead, who was sent to the James Street church, Wilkinburg, preached likewise to large congregations Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. Hartung is planning to move his family from Homer City to Charleroi the first of next week. Dr. Mead is preparing to move to Wilkinsburg.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank the many friends who so kindly offered sympathy and aid during the illness and death of our mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Coulter.

Signed, Sons and Daughters.

103-t1-p.

To relieve constipation—clean out the bowels, tone and strengthen the digestive organs. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is a most thoro, cleansing, purifying laxative—wtihout fail try it. Your money back, if it doesn't do "it." Hennings Drug Store.

We guess perhaps the newspaper can come as near telling the truth as 100 out of every hundred citizens.

Explanation of the little damage done to the larger pieces of machinery is given by the fact that the fire burned rapidly and was over before the machinery had a chance to get unusually heated.

KOPIN-ADAMSON MILL AT RINK IS HUMMER

Syracuse Fighter and Local Man Mix It to Great Finish at Boxing Club Show—All Bouts Except Semi Final Full of Excitement

Saturday evening the Charleroi Boxing club held it's second show of the season with a splendid program. About 1500 fans witnessed the bouts which were fast and interesting throughout, with one exception, the semi-final.

The first bout of the event between Johnny Grimes and Wmfl Brennan was called off on account of the failure of the participants to show up. The DeMarco brothers of Charleroi took their place on the card and showed real class for youngsters. The next bout between Young Pincho of Charleroi and Kid Circus of Pittsburg was a pretty warm session with Pincho on the winning end at the close of the sixth round. He had his man groggy but couldn't put him away. The next bout was a big disappointment to the large crowd of fans that filled the ring. It was a hugging match, pure and simple. Bull Miller of Monessen was willing to fight but his opponent Joe Chick of Toledo, O., seem to think it was an occasion to show his love for Bull by clinching and holding on. At the close of the fourth round refused to continue the fight. Objections were made, both by the referee and the fans but it was of no use. An announcement from the ring that Chick had had enough closed the argument and the men left the ring.

The main bout between Swats Adamson from West Brownsville and Battling Kopin from Syracuse, N. Y., was a hummer all the way through and the fans showed their appreciation by much applause. The men were not very evenly matched in weight as Kopin seemed to be carrying a good deal of surplus fat. When he rushed, Adamson couldn't hold him and was repeatedly sent against the ropes. However, Adamson was the most aggressive and carried the fight to Kopin all through the fight. In the infighting honors were pretty well divided. At long range Kopin was easily the better man and landed telling blows on Adamson's face and body. The referee warned Kopin twice about using his head in the clinches, once in the third round and again in the seventh. In view of the fact that this was Adamson's first fight in nearly a year he made a good showing against his heavier opponent. William Riley o fMonessen refereed all the bouts in his usual satisfactory manner. The next show held by the club will be on Saturday, October 28.

STONE WORKER DIES SUDDENLY

Cooper R. Geekie Succumbs to Complication of Diseases at Late Home

ILL, DEATH NOT EXPECTED

Cooper Robinson Geekie, aged 50 years, widely known as a stone contractor, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at his home at 817 Lincoln avenue. He had been in failing health from a complication of maladies for about a year. Taking seriously ill Friday his condition became worse until Sunday, but up until the actual time of his demise his death was not immediately feared.

Mr. Geekie came here from Chicago about 17 years ago, locating in business. He was a member of the Modern Woodman and the Brownsville lodge Loyal Order of Moose.

Besides the widow there are surviving in the family, five daughters and two sons. The daughters are: Mrs. George Smith,West Brownsville; Mrs. Louis Grodecour, Monongahela; Mrs. R. H. Sphar, Coraopolis; Mrs J E. Wilson, Charleroi and Ida at home. Thesons are James and Harry Geekie, both at home.

The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock conducted at the late home by Rev. A. J. Whipkey of the First Presbyterian church. Interment will be in the Monongahela cemetery.

REFORMATION STORY TO BE TOLD IN LUTHERAN PLAY

This evening at the high school auditorium the "Story of the Reformation or "Life of Luther," will be presented. The entertainment will be presented by local talent directed by Miss LaRue M. Chorpenning, under the auspices of the Christ Lutheran church. The story will be given in music, tableaux, perconifications and an illustrated lecture. The cast will appear in Sixteenth Century costumes The entertainment will be repeated Tuesday evening.

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS ST. JEROME'S CHURCH

A record crowd was inattendance at St. Jerome's church Sunday night to take part in the closing exercises of the men's mission. Father Scheer, preaching on "Perseverance," said in part:

"When a prudent general has gained a signal victory over his enemy it will profit him nothing if he will not at once follow up his advantage. If he gives himself to inactivity, rests on his arms, calls in his scouts and outposts, he exposes himself to the danger of being surprised, reattacked, defeated and even put to death.

"During this mission you have fought a good fight and gained the victory. Now will you continue in the happy state or will you look back? Without God you can not persevere."

As a means of perseverance Father Scheer suggested frequent confession and communion, guarding the eyes and thoughts, prayer, walking in the presence of God and avoiding the proximate occasion of sin. At the conclusion of the sermon, the Catholics standing with their right hands raised renewed their baptismal vows. It was an impressive spectacle and it sent a thrill through the heart.

The missionaries will begin free public lectures tonight at 7:30. Father Hayes will be the speaker. His subject will be "Marriage and Divorce." No collections will be taken.

MRS. MARGARET GALEY, WIDELY KNOWN WOMAN DIES, AGED 96

Complaints of Old Age Results in Demise at Home of T. P. Grant

LIVED LONG IN THIS COUNTY

Came Here With Husband in 1883 From Clarion County to Locate on Farm in Allen Township—Funeral Services to be Held This Evening

Mrs. Margaret Galey one of the oldest and best known women of Charleroi and vicinity died Sunday afternoon at the home of her son-in-law T. P. Grant at 219 Lincoln avenue, from complaints of old age. She was 96 years old.

Th daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rodgers, Mrs. Galey was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 15, 1821. At the age of 11 years with her parents, she came to the United States, locating in Clarion county. In that county she was married to Robert Galey, widely known as a farmer and a pioneer oil operator. It was on his farm where one of the first oil strikes was made in early hisory.

With her husband she came to Washington county in 1883, settling on a farm in Allen township at what is now known as Dunlevy. Her husband lived a retired life from that date until the time of his death in 1894. Mrs. Galey continued to live with the Grants, having moved with them to their new home in Speers after a few years residence on the farm n Allen township. In 1897 she came o Charleroi with Mr. and Mrs. Grant nd since has lived here.

Surviving are four sons, John of Pittsburg, Robert and James of Beaver and Daniel of Parker's Landing. Also there are 20 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren living.

The deceased sons and daughters are Mrs. T. P. Grant, who died about one year ago, Mrs. Farnsworth, wife of Major Charles Fransworth of the United States army in Mexico, David Galey, William Galey, Samuel Galey and Thomas Galey.

Mrs. Galey was a member of the Belle Vernon Presbyterian church of which Rev. Perrin Baker is pastor, having held membership there for 33 1-2 years. Prior to that time she was a member of the Perryville Presbyterian church in Clarion county.

Up until about eight years ago Mrs. Galey enjoyed remarkably good health for one of her advanced years. Then an accident happened which practically deprived her of the use of one of her limbs for the remainder of her days. While visiting with a son of Clarion county she opened the wrong door one morning and suffered a tumble down a flight of stairs. A hip bone was broken. Since she has been unable to walk save by the use of crutches. However her injury did not destroy her interest in every day affairs or spoil her wonderful memory. Yearly trips to Florida furnished for her a zest in life and in spite of the weight of years and her partially helpless condition from her injury she has been going south with the Grants for many years. Mrs. Galey's mind was active until death overtook her. Friday she was commenting on every day affairs and recalling to mind comparatively recent

Continued on Page 4.

HOUSEMAID'S UNION LATEST; SOME CONSTERNATION RESULT

Monongahela Domestics Meet and Organize, Fixing Scale of Wages Asking For Increase

The latest in unions is a housemaid's union, which has been formed at Monongahela, where some consternation reigns today as a result. At a meeting at the home of Mrs. Thomas Barber in Second street Monongahela, the organization was effected and the following scale adopted: Working hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., wages per day $1.75, overtime 25 cents per hour One half day's work $1.00. In the cases of girls working by the week the increase will be $2.00 a week in all cases.

The reason for the union and increase is given as the increased cost of living.

SCHOOL BOARD NAMES TEACHER

Miss Helen Irvine of Beaver Falls Choice to Fill Miss Hugg's Place

Miss Helen Irvine of Beaver Falls was elected Saturday night by the school board as teacher of mathematics to take the place of Miss Ida M. Hugg, who died a week ago.

Miss Irvine will take up her duties at once. She is a graduate of Mount Holyoke college in Massachusetts in the class of 1916, and played as a member of the girl's basketball team of that institution. She specialized in dramatic work.

No other business was transacted by the board the meeting being called especially to fill the vacancy.

Prayer Meetings Announced

W. C. T. U. prayer meetings are announced for tomorrow night at the home of Rev. W. G. Carl, Mrs. William Gelder and Mrs. Emma Dawson.

We have heard of a lick and a promise and also a licking for a promise.

J. K. Tener, Pres. S A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H Bush, Cashier

THE CONFIDENCE

of the people in our officers and directors, men of wide financial experience and sound business judgment, is in a large measure accountable for the growth of the First National Bank of Charleroi. Accounts subject to check are cordially invited.

THE 1ST NATIONAL BANK CHARLEROI PA.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

Open Saturday Evenings from 6:00 Until 9:00 O'clock

Depositary for the State of Pennsylvania

HALLOWE'EN ODDITIES

Dennison's TRADE MARK

Pumpkin, Cat, Witch and Ghost Stickers, box.....10c

Crepe Paper for Cut Outs

Large assortment of special 5c favors

MIGHT'S BOOK STORE

HALL MARK STORE

This is truly the Gift Shop. The remarkable comprehensiveness of our displays and their splendid beauty, quality and value prove it. Undoubtedly you are going to buy some gifts this month or next for some wedding We know that handsomer, more exquisite and more cleverly worked designs in gold, silver, brass and cut glass are not to be found anywhere nor their prices bettered.

Both Phones

JOHN B. SCHAFER, Manufacturing Jeweler

515 McKEAN AVE., CHARLEROI

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BRITISH GRATITUDE

Fairplay, the London publication which is known as the Bible of the British merchant marine and the British navy, serves notice on the United States that no mercy will be shown to Americans when John Bull finishes with the Germans. It says:

"America so far has evaded the fight, but she is bound to recognize two things (apart from the fact that we are not out to be beaten): First, that the nations who win this war, whether they be the allies or the central powers, will not be in a temper to stand any nonsense from any neutrals; that the winning combatant countries will represent the main armed forces of the world, and that no one else will be in the running; Secondly, America will appreciate that the allies, pace Mr. Asquith, do intend, where it pays them to do so, to put up a tariff wall between themselves and neutrals. They mean to restore themselves and become self-supporting at some expense it may be while the operation lasts but certainly not for the benefit of neutrals."

Pretty plain talk.

Great Britain is borrowing money from America to keep it from financial difficulties; getting muntions from America to destroy the central powers; calling on America for aid for its men in the trenches and for the aid of the men of other allied nations in the trenches.

Without America's assistance in the form of powder and shell Great Britain would be in a sorry way today. Without the support of American sentiment Great Britain would be in a sorry plight.

But having used America's money, America's munitions and America's sentiment to full advantage, the British, true to tradition, tell the Americans John Bull is going to boss the whole show on the globe when this affair ends and will stand no nonsense from Jonathan or any other fool member of the family of nations.

Who doubts that Fairplay voices the real feelings of the British people?

It is time for America to awake—New York Evening Times.

POTATO BREAD

Did you ever eat potato bread? I guess not unless you happened to come from a section of Europe where they use it. But if you aree conomically inclined and the United States Department of Agriculture has the right idea, the chances are that some of these fine days you will be substituting it for some of the wheat bread you are now eating and trying not to mind the price.

The Department of Agriculture has been engaged the last few months in experiments to determine the possibilities of potato bread and come out now with the announcement that a mixture of about half and a half potato and flour makes an excellent quality of bread.

This isn't such a difference between the essentials of the potato and wheat but that one ought to be made in the place of the other. The trouble might lie in the cost. If we could gather potatoes from our gardens and convert them in a half day into a good grade of bread, at a reduced cost, then should we accept the Department's idea as an economical measure of more than ordinary promise

SYSTEMATIZING THINGS

Among the details which ought to be considered in planning for the Charleroi Hallowe'en celebration is that of proper control of the streets. A timely lesson can be taken from the case with which Monongahela controlled the situation at the time of Company A's home-coming last Wednesday night.

Never did Monongahela handle a crowd better than it did at that time and it did it by simple expedients. Without an unnecessarily large police force and without being compelled to resort to the least semblance of violence. Ropes were stretched along the streets to hold back the thousands pressing close and policemen were stationed at corners to see that the ropes were not broken. State police and others assisted

It must be remembered that Monongahela has virtually only one parade street and that would make it more difficult to handle a goodsized crowd. System did it.

Charleroi never does things by halves. It is noted for the manner in which it entertains. But improvement is possible in some respects and now is the time to think.

GINGLES' JINGLES

GREAT STUFF.

We've had heat makes us stare, and pries us from our hair, we for once do not care, how the snip fiend goes after our fuzz, we but long for relief, and it is our belief, that the hot weather chief has a gang on the job makes 'er buzz. Has a gang of real Celts putting over the melts, hanging all of our pelts on the old garden gate or the fence; makes us think even here, we have nothing to fear, though our time shall draw near for our journey to yon golden whence. But we're here and must stay, though by night and by day, the heat havoc shall play, causing many to fret and to mourn, but word came up from Mike, "the gang's going to strike, for the job they don't like." "Line o' Cheer"—this is great stuff for corn.

Lem H. Gingles

PICKED UP IN PASSING

During one of the Ohio floods an old man, who had lost nearly everything he possessed, was sitting on his house as it floated along when a boat approached.

"Hello, Henry."

"Hello, Bill!"

"Are your chickens all washed away, Henry?"

"Yes; but I got some ducks, and they can swim."

"Apple tree gone?"

"Well, they say the crop would be a failure anyhow."

"I see the flood's away above your windows."

"That's all right, Bill. Them winders needed washin' anyhiw.

Two ladies were hurrying down the street in Worcester in the rain, carrying their umbrellas low for protection. In turning a corner sharply the point of one umbrella struck a passer-by in the forehead.

"Goodness!" gasped the woman, "I'll keep an eye out in the future."

"Goodsess!" exclaimed the man, "you near had one out in the present!"

ELECTRIC SPARKS

So far no college man during a class fight has been hung to the top of a flag pole in place of a flag, but we anticipate this will happen next year.

* * *

Every time we hear a big-mouthed guy telling all about the campaign the Rooshians are making at Sourluck Pass, we have to agree with Sherman that Warisell.—Luke McLuke.

METHODS FOR CLAIMING PENSION IS DESCRIBED

Many Washington county widows, who were interested in a law before the recent session of congress providing for an increase in pensions for widows over 70 years of age, never learned whether it passed or not, and those who were aware that it had been made a law, were ignorant of the steps necessary to claim the increase, which amounts to $2 per week.

George O. Jones, pension attorney of Washington, yesterday stated that the process of putting in a claim for the increase is very simple. All that is necessary is a statement of the number of the widow's pension certificate, the company and regiment the soldier was a member of, a request of the commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C., for an increase for the pension certificate number given above because of the service of the soldier whose name is given above, under the provisions of the first section of the act of September 8. If the widow was the wife of the soldier during the Civil war she should so state. She should also give her age, the date of her birth, her name and postoffice. None of this must be in her own handwriting.

The increased pension dates from September 8, when the bill was signed by the president. Mr. Jones has sent in many statements of claim to the pension commissioner and all the claims have been allowed. The bill provides, also, for pensions for widows who were married to soldiers during the period from 1890 to 1905.

GRAFT IN THE ORIENT.

An Incident That Illustrates the Way of the Far East.

I had had experience with corruptible Turkish officers, and one day when barrack conditions became unendurable I went to the officer commanding our division, an old Arab from Latakieh who had been called from retirement at the time of the mobilization. He lived in a little tent near the mosque, where I found him squatted on the floor nodding drowsily over his comfortable paunch. As he was an officer of the old regime, I entered boldly, squatted beside him and told him my troubles. The answer came with an enormous shrug of the shoulders.

"You are serving the sultan. Hardship should be sweet."

"I should be more fit to serve him if I got more sleep and rest."

He waved a fat hand about the tent. "Look at me! Here I am, an officer of rank and"—shooting a knowing look at me—"I have not even a nice blanket."

"A crime! A crime!" I interrupted. "To think of it, when I, a humble soldier, have dozens of them at home! I should be honored if you would allow me"— My voice trailed off suggestively.

"How could you get one?" he asked.

"Oh, I have friends here in Saffet, but I must be able to sleep in a nice place."

"Of course. Certainly. What would you suggest?"

"That hotel kept by the Jewish widow might do," I replied.

More amenities were exchanged, the upshot of which was that my four friends and I were given permission to sleep at the inn—a humble place, but infinitely better than the mosque. It was all perfectly simple.—Alexander Aaronsohn in Atlantic Monthly.

MILLION ACRE FARMS.

Those Are the Kind, as a General Rule, They Have In Mexico.

In the United States the farmer is a humble person. In Mexico he is a king of millionaires. You look out across a level plain and you see a magnificent house of stone, cement and great timbers, covering sometimes as much as half an acre. Surrounding it are other houses, hundreds of them, but all small, constructed of adobe, brush or even of cane stalks. You are not looking at a town, but at a ranch settlement. In the great house, which costs many times more than all the little houses put together, live the haciendado and his family. In the little houses live the peons.

The typical farm in Mexico is not of 100 acres, but of 1,000,000. In the state of Morelos twenty-eight haciendados own all the agricultural lands; twelve own nine-tenths of them. The territory of Quintana Roo, double the size of Massachusetts, is divided among eight companies. The greater portion of the state of Yucatan is held by thirty men, kings of sisal hemp. A major fraction of the agricultural and grazing lands of Chihuahua is owned by one family. Lower California, equal in size to Alabama, is nearly all held by five great corporations.

The 1,000,000 acre farms lie mostly fallow. Naturally a rich agricultural country, Mexico does not produce enough corn and beans to feed her own peon population. Modern machinery is needed, but modern machinery will never be used extensively so long as the peon is so cheap that primitive methods are cheaper than machine methods.—World Outlook.

Drum Fire and Curtain Fire.

"Drum fire" and "curtain fire" are modern war terms. "Drum fire" is the firing of artillery at stated intervals, the resultant noise being described as like the steady hammering of a great drum. When the desired effect of reducing the point of the attack has been accomplished the guns are elevated to a higher point and are fired continuously, making a "curtain of fire" to prevent re-enforcements reaching the point of attack from the rear and at the same time allowing the infantry to attack under protection of the guns.

Practical Religion.

The story is told of a little housemaid, far over the sea, who, when asked whether she realized that she was in any way different after uniting with the church from what she had been before, thought for an instant and then, smiling brightly, said, "Well, I sweep the corners." She could hardly have given a better demonstration of the reality of her religious life.—Christian Herald.

Not So Far Wrong.

"Have you written all the invitations to my party, mamma?" queried little Eva.

"Yes, dear," answered her mother. "They are all written and mailed."

"And how soon will the acceptions and deceptions begin to come in?"—Chicago News.

Work of a Beacon.

There is a flashing beacon on Richardson rock, a wave swept spot west of the Santa Barbara islands, California, which, without attention, will flash its warnings every three seconds for seven months, or over 6,000,000 flashes, before it requires recharging with gas.—Argonaut.

All Sorts.

"How's this—seven different styles of plug hats?"

"The line officers of our lodge. Each bought a plug hat the year he was elected."—Kansas City Journal.

To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue is the greatest prerogative of innocence.—Dr. Johnson.

THESE PIPING TIMES OF PEACE

CARRANZA AND WILSON—THE EXPERTS

ROGERS, In New York Herald

HUGHES FOR ARBITRATION.

He Would Be First to Accord to Labor All Rights Found Just After Consideration.

In his Maine speeches Mr Hughes made it plain that he was not attacking labor or the equity of the proposed increase of wages for the railroad men. He was simply contending for the all important principle of arbitration as the right means of settlement of such questions. Speaking at different places in Maine Mr Hughes dwelt upon this question, saying:

"I deeply deplore, in the name of labor, in the name of justice in the name of American ideals, the surrender of the Executive and of Congress to force, instead of permitting reason to reign.

"The measure to which I have alluded was not, properly speaking, an eight-hour measure. It was a wage measure. It was a plain proposition for a change in the wage scale. I do not speak of the equity of that. That is a matter to be fairly considered. I want what is just and right with respect to wages. I am for the arbitration and the peaceful settlement of these industrial controversies. We can settle everything in this country if we approach those matters with a fair and open mind and an examination of the facts.

"This particular measure shows on its face that it was legislation in advance of the investigation instead of investigation in advance of legislation. It is said that there was in its favor the judgment of society. The judgment of society in this country has never been passed in favor of legislation without knowledge of the equity and regardless of the facts of the case. There was no judgment of society in favor of the roads which were excepted from its provisions. If there was a judgment of society, why not apply the rule to electric or other kinds of roads or roads less than 100 miles in length? I say, away with such pretense! It was a surrender to force instead of a clear, candid, faithful framed examination of the facts, and then action in accordance with American principles.

"Autocracy represents force; tyranny represents force. Democracy represents the rule of the common judgment after discussion, after an opportunity to know the facts."

It All Depends.

"If Hughes wins an Oregon town will get a new shingle mill employing fifty men," says the Olympia Recorder, "according to an announcement of the individual who took an option on timbered land. If Wilson wins the option will be allowed to lapse. That's the way with a thousand and one enterprises, all waiting to see which way the wind blows. The moment it is assured that Charles E. Hughes is elected, just watch the wheels of industry spin and listen to the hum of business."

"I'll learn ye to shy at me Naval Bill," says Balaam, lar-rupin' the baste so he cud scarce stand.

"Ye can't pass ut widout wearin' Republican clothes," says the Jack in a coarse whisper.

"Ye Ass," says Balaam. "Don't ye know that anny cloes is betther nor nakedness? G'wan," says Balaam, in tones uv thunder. So the poor baste lopes on, limpin' wid pain.

I've not time to tell ye all the adventures they had, but they kep' on over rough roads, now an' then crossin' a ditch on a wan term plank, which made even Balaam unaisy. Ivery time the Jack kicked, he got short rations an' a wallup. So when the journey was near over, the poor baste wus all in, and far too proud to fight. Any Jack-Ass can be that when he's licked.

Wan stormy night, the Jack blooms into a harmony like a Dimycrat Tariff Hymn played on a gaspipe wid the feet. "Phwat ails ye now?" calls Balaam, clubbin' him wid both hands.

"Nivver did I pass the like," yells the Ass, sweatin' and thremblin'. "Ut says ut's an eight hour law. Oh, phwat is ut?" screams the Ass to Balaam, feebly wagglin' his ears.

"I dinno phwat ut is meself," says Balaam, "but I know phwat ut's got," Balaam says.

"Phwat?" axes the poor Ass.

"Five hundther thousand votes," says Balaam, wid a pious air. "G'wan, ye big Ass, an' doant ye argue wid an Idaylist," says Balaam to the Ass.

"We can't pass ut in the dark," pleads the Ass. "Lave us wait for light," moans the Ass, weepin'.

"Nix," says Balaam. "There's a hot time comin' an' the votes'll spile. Do ye thurst for sixteen more years in the wilderness? Giddip," says he, "purgin' ye'r heart," says Balaam, "ivviry thought that's selfish," says Balaam. "or personal," chants Balaam to the poor Ass ticklin' the Jack's slats wid a couplin' pin.

By this time, the Ass was so wore out wid his ardyous labors, that he knew no more than Balaam himself. So, wid one despairin' cry, he dropped his ears, as he an' his master stumbled forward into the dark.

SURRENDER TO FORCE WOULD TEND TO DISASTER.

"That kind of virus in our life—surrender to force—would bring us no end of disaster. If we let capitalists or workingmen, any interest, learn that the way to get what is wanted is by applying pressure and if we continue in that course for a few years, democracy will be a failure, and we might as well give up our form of government." — Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

Finnegan's Philosophy

BALAAM

Well do I mind the story, said Finnegan. Balaam was a highbrow that knowed less than his Jackass. He took an office to curse the people. The Jackass saved them. 'Tis all in Numbers Twinty-two. Och hone! 'Tis different these times. The Jackass knew better til? Balaam tamed him.

"Lave me ride ye," says Balaam, "an' I'll make ye the biggest Ass in the world."

"Great," says the Ass; "what d'ye feed?"

"Pork," says Balaam.

"Me savior," says the Ass.

So Balaam mounts. But soon the Jack balks.

"Phwat is it?" says Balaam.

"Snakes," says the Ass; "Ut looks like the jawbone uv me mother."

"G'wan," says Balaam, hittin' the Ass a clip. "'tis me furren' policy," he says.

"Phwat's ut for?" axes the Ass.

"Ut definds the nashun," says Balaam.

"How?" says the Ass.

"Faith," says Balaam, "ut takes a bigger Ass than you to know that. Lave it to Brine," says Balaam to the Ass; an' the Jack walks on meditatin'.

"Hee, haw," says the Ass, balkin' an' kickin'.

"What now?" says Balaam.

"Divil a Jackass ever seen the like," says the Ass. "Ut could be a frog," says he, "for ut stands up in front, an' sits down behind; an' 'tis mostly mouth," says the Ass. "Ut has white feathers," says the Jack, "wid yaller streaks, that changes," he says, "to Very Crooz Red, or Niagaray Blue, an' now they're Carrysail Yaller again," says he. "Hivins, have I been drinkin'?" screams the Ass to Balaam.

"Saints be praised," says Balaam. "Me Watchful Waitin' can still change its mind," he says. "G'wan, where glory waits," he says. "G'wan, in the service uv Mankind," says Balaam to the Ass, touching him up. An' the Ass shuffles ahead, wavin' his ears in admiration.

"Hee-haw! Hee-haw!" says the Jack, rearin' up wid his eyes bulgin'.

"Phwat's grippin' ye now?" says Balaam, impasbunt like.

"I donno," says the Ass. "Ut looks like the Flyin' Dutchman with a Socialist Crew," he says.

"'Tis me Ship Bill," says Balaam. "Side step to the right," he says; "side step to the left," says he, weltin' him. "Back up," says Balaam, near wrenchin' off the Jack's jaw. "Now forward for the Merchant Marine an' fifty millyun pork," says Balaam wid a shower uv blows; an' the Ass goes on thremblin'.

"Wah-hee! Wah-hee! Wah-hee!" says the Jack, shyin' so he near threw his rider.

Tailored-in Efficiency

in clothes for men and young men

Attach importance to the matter of being well dressed not only while your clothes are new but long after they have been put into service.

It requires tailoring and more tailoring to produce a suit or an overcoat that in spite of hard service will retain its original suave lines and the distinctive characteristics that marked it when it was new.

HIGH ART CLOTHES

MADE BY STROUSE & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

are such clothes and men who pay the reasonable price for which they are sold receive a maximum of efficiency—tailored-in efficiency—the only kind that lasts.

J. W. Berryman & Son

"Charleroi's Live Store"

RELIEVED RHEUMATICS ENTHUSE

All of Them Loud in Their Praises of "Neutrone Prescription 99"

A working man buying a bottle of "Neutrone Prescriptios 99" was asked how it was helping him.

"Helping me," he replied. "Why, there is nothing on earth like it. You don't know how my poor swollen, stiff joints and muscles pained and burned. I was nearly crazy with the suffering and the worry of losing so much time and pay."

"Before I knew about "Neutrone Prescription 99" I tried all kinds of tablets and liniments, but one bottle of "Neutrone Prescription 99" helped me so much that I am never without it now. all pain and swelling is gone and I feel like doing things."

"Neutrone Prescription 99" certainly must be a wonder," the druggist replied. "We have never handled anything like it, they all say the same." 50c and $1.00 the bottle, mail orders filled on $1 size.

W. F. Hennings and leading druggists everywhere.

MRS. MARGARET GALEY

(Continued from page one.)

happenings in which she had taken an interest.

Arrangements have been made to hold funeral services this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Grant home, in charge of her pastor, Rev. Baker. Tomorrow morning on the 10-23 train the body will be taken to Beaver for interment in the Beaver cemetery.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework. 216 Fallowfield avenue. 101-t3

WANTED—Reliable boy over 16 to work in store and to make collections. Reference necessary. Apply evenings from 7 to 8, Taylor's News Stand. Monessen. 103-t6-p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room. Inquire 620 Fallowfield avenue second floor. 97-tfp

FOR RENT—Garage. Strictly private. Apply 531 Fallowfield 93-tf

FOR RENT—Six roomed house, bath and furnace. Twelfth and Crest. Call at 1101 Crest. 102-t2-p.

FOR SALE—A baby bed, dining room table and six chairs. Inquire at 132 McKean avenue. 102-t3p

FOR SALE—Two large leather rocking chairs, one leather couch, one davenport, two beds and springs, two wash stands and lot of chairs. 531 Fallowfield. 93-tf

WOMAN WEAK, RUN-DOWN

Finds Health in a Simple Tonic

People in Charleroi will begin to believe us when we say that our delicious Vinol is a wonderful tonic and strength creator.

Here is another case where it has proved its wonderful power to overcome weak, run-down, nervous, anaemic conditions.

"I was run-down, nervous and could not do my work without being entirely exhausted and would often faint without any apparent cause. The doctor said I was anemic but failed to help me. My husband brought home a bottle of Vinol and I began to improve after taking one bottle and after taking four bottles it has built me up so I can do all my housework without help. I recommended Vinol to a neighbor, who says her doctor approves of it and said 'Vinol is a wonderfully good tonic.' Mrs. Bessie Hering, West Philadelphia, Pa.

We recommend Vinol to our customers as the greatest strength creator we know—due to the beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptonates and glycerophosphates, all contained in Vinol.

Piper's Drug Store, Charleroi. Also at the leading Drug Stores in all Pennsylvania towns.

CHURCH OBSERVES ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

Impressive services marker the observance Sunday of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the old Salem Baptist church near West Newton. Morning afternoon and evening services were held Rev. W. G. Carl of Charleroi, who serves the church as pastor, preaching Sunday afternoons, was unable to be present at the services by reason of illness, but a male quintet from the Charleroi First Baptist church assisted in the afternoon service. Those in attendance from here including the members of the quintet were: Mrs. W. G. Carl, Russell Carl, Wellington Carl, A. G. Lewis, D. C. Whitlatch, Prof. C. P. McCormick, Calvin Higgins and Floyd Chalfant

TROLLEY POLE CUT DOWN, CAR IS DAMAGED AND TWO ARE INJURED IN ACCIDENT

When a high powered car driven by Roy Smallwood of Monessen, with David Luce and two girls whose names could not be learned as passengers, struck a trolley pole in the turn of the road above Speers station Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock, the pole was broken off close to the ground and at the top, the car was much damaged and the girls slightly hurt. One of the girls had her face cut and was bruised. The other sustained a broken finger and bruises about the head. The two men are said not to have been hurt. It is said the machine was going at such a speed that the turn in the road leading to the station couldnotbe properly negotiated.

LADIES—To make aprons at home: $7.50 per week to any plain seamster; no canvassing or selling: everything furnished; send 25c coin for sample apron and pattern. Williams & Williams Apron Co., P. O. Box 1495, Jacksonville, Fla. 103-t10-p.

HURRY TRIPS BY ACTORS.

Mansfield's Record Quick Jump From New Orleans to Chicago.

Envious persons have been known to poohpooh the actor who thinks that his life is not all cakes and ale. Many years ago we thought the limit had been reached when E. L. Davenport acted at a matinee in Philadelphia and duplicated the performance in New York the same night. Later came the sensational jump of Lawrence Barrett by special train from New York to San Francisco in less than four days and the Joseph Brook-Janauschek leap from Milwaukee to Philadelphia between Saturday midnight and Monday in time for a regular performance in the latter city.

Once Richard Mansfield's energies compassed a hurry trip between New Orleans and Chicago. On a Saturday evening he presented "Julius Caesar" in the Crescent City and on the next succeeding Monday evening he repeated the experience in Chicago. Meanwhile he had traveled a thousand miles and transported all the ponderous impedimenta of his well remembered production of the Shakespeare classic. This is how it was done:

A special train in ten cars was under steam in New Orleans at the close of the engagement. As soon as a scene of the play was worked off it was conveyed on trucks to the waiting special. When the curtain fell on the last of the players who appeared in it, without changing their costumes were driven to the railway station and the train was out of sight of New Orleans before midnight. Right of way was given for the entire distance, and relays of fresh engines were provided from division to division. Thus a new record between the gulf and Lake Michigan was made. The running time over the 1,004 miles was twenty-one hours.—Kansas City Journal.

TRY A CLASSIFIED WANT AD

INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Members of Every Different Tribe Can Read These Signals.

A white man who visits a foreign nation finds it hard and sometimes impossible to make his most ordinary wants known. The red man has no such difficulty. The problem of a universal language was solved centuries ago by the savage inhabitants of this western world

Should an Indian from northern Alaska go to Patagonia he could by means of this universal language converse with his southern brethren almost as easily as he could with his neighbors at home. That would also be the case if he visited Central America or met the tribesmen of our own western prairies and mountains.

When this language was invented no one knows, but every Indian learns it in addition to his own. Recently two chiefs of different tribes met in the Geographical society rooms in Washington and held a conversation that lasted nearly three hours, and yet neither one knew a word of the other's language.

This universal language is, of course, made up of signs. For example, if an Indian is passing through a strange country and sees other Indians at a distance he makes the "peace sign"—that is, he holds up his blanket by two corners so that it covers his whole figure. The same thought is expressed by extending the hands, palms outward, slightly inclined from the face. Any Indian would understand either one of these signs.

Then there are the abstract signs by which these "savages" can express their thoughts with regard to the Great Spirit, heaven, good, evil, life and death, sickness, health, riches and poverty. Life is expressed by drawing an imaginary thread from the mouth and death by chopping this thread off. Another sign for death is to hold the tips of the fingers of one hand against the palm of the other and let them gradually slip downward and at last drop beneath the palm.

Most white people think that the Indian word of greeting, "How," is merely the abbreviation of the question, "How are you?" But that is not so. The word is really "aou," which means "brother" or "friend." So when he comes up and growls out his seemingly inquisitive "How" he is not asking after your health, but telling you that he is a friend.—Youth's Companion.

Jutland and the Sea.

Jutland is one of the few countries where political change has been avoided. Denmark has looked after the Jutes for over 1,000 years without challenge. But the sea has refused to let Jutland alone. Like Holland, it needs the protection of dikes, and but for these there would be considerably less Jutland. Even on the east coast, with its higher elevation, the sea runs into many inlets. One of the longest of these, the Lymfiord, was in 1825 broken into from the west by the waters of the North sea, and the north corner of Jutland has ever since remained an island.—London Chronicle.

Had His Title All Ready.

Disraeli's first novel affords a curious instance of intelligent anticipation. Among the host of characters in "Vivian Grey," most of them slightly veiled portraits of celebrities of the day, Lord Beaconsfield is one of the most important in the secondary rank. The novel was written in 1826, exactly fifty years before the writer assumed the title he had invented. It is usual for novelists to portray themselves in their first book, but no other instance can be found of an author christening a character with a name subsequently to become his own.—London Spectator.

Sheepskin.

Sheepskin was used as parchment before the invention of paper. Even then it was a substitute for vellum, which is made from calfskin and of a far finer quality than parchment, and was employed for fine illuminated work. Tanned sheepskins are in the trade called basils. For these there are many legitimate uses, but it is for imitation purposes that the sheepskin is most largely used.

Already Knew Some of It.

"Johnny," said the small boy's mother, "I want you to stay home all afternoon and learn the Declaration of Independence by heart."

"I'll have to if you insist. But the idea doesn't line up with my ideas of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—Washington Star.

In a Safe Place.

First Undergraduate—Have you telegraphed to the old man for money?

Second Undergraduate—Yes.

"Got an answer?"

"Yes. I telegraphed the governor. 'Where is that money I wrote for?' and his answer reads, 'In my pocket.'"—Baltimore Sun.

Early Morning Talks.

"He is always doing something that causes a lot of talk."

"Why, I never heard any of it."

"He is the only one who hears it. He is always staying out at night later than his wife wishes him to."—Houston Post.

Wonderful Tree Roots.

The jand, a tree which grows profusely in the Indian Punjab, a very dry region, is chiefly remarkable for its very long tap root, which was eighty-four feet in one remarkable specimen and which descended vertically sixty-four feet into the earth.

"I'll try" has not the genuine metal ring. "I will" puts money into the pay envelope.

SEAL OF OUR UNION

Uncle Sam's Mark When He Stamps Official Documents.

HISTORY OF ITS ADOPTION.

Franklin, Adams and Jefferson Were the Men Appointed by John Hancock to Prepare the Device For the Great Seal of the United States.

The founders of our government did nothing without careful deliberation, and we are told that the adoption of a seal for the United States was as carefully considered as the framing of the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted during the period of the Confederacy, several years before the adoption of the constitution, but not till after several years' deliberation

On the 4th of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been finally acted upon, John Hancock, president of the congress, appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States of America." A seal was not needed for ornament or show, but to certify the official commissions soon to be issued by the United States. The committee took up the matter at once.

Each of the members of the committee had some ideas of his own, and they called in an artist of Philadelphia to help them formulate a design. This artist was Pierre Simitierri, a patriotic Swiss, who was doing some excellent portrait painting in the then capital city of the country.

The Swiss drew a design, which was discussed by the committee, after which each member suggested additions or changes, which were incorporated by Jefferson in a report made to congress on Aug 10, 1776. This report was in heraldic language, describing the shield, crest, dexter, legend, etc The following is an extract of this report:

"The great seal should on one side have the arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The shield has six quarters—the first an enameled rose, for England, the second a thistle proper, for Scotland; the third a harp, for Ireland; the fourth a fleur-de-lis, for France; the fifth the imperial eagle, for Germany; the sixth the crowned lion, for Holland—pointing out the countries from which the colonies have been peopled."

After describing other details, as the Goddess of Liberty, the initial letters of the colonies, etc., the report said, "Crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory extends over the shield and beyond the figures; motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

For some reason or other congress referred this device back to the committee for further report. Franklin had proposed for a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants Is Obedience to God." Adams proposed Hercules leaning on a club while all the virtues and nearly all the vices grouped about him in different attitudes. His design would have been a monstrosity and laughingstock. Jefferson's composite design simplified matters, and it was he who suggested the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

This was in August, 1776. The war soon absorbed the attention and nothing further was done about the seal until March, 1779, when a committee of three was appointed to consider and report on the subject. This committee reported in favor of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternately red and white, a constellation of thirteen stars, a figure of Liberty and the motto "Bello vel Pace Paratus" ("Ready for war or for peace").

This report also was recommitted, and it was nearly a year before the matter came up again. Not to follow through repeated discussions and rejections of several designs, the present seal was not adopted till June 20, 1782.

It was the work of a young American artist, William Barton by name, who followed in many respects the design submitted by Jefferson six years before, but simplified it. He retained the eagle, a bundle of arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other; the helmet with six bars or quarterings, signifying the six nationalities from which the country had been mainly peopled, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which survived all the discussions.

The designer said, "The motto alludes to the Union." He added in his explanation, "The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues."

The different executive departments of the government have each their own seal, but every commission signed by the president is stamped with the great seal of the United States, which is kept in the state department.—Washington Post.

Changing It a Bit.

"Are you going to Mrs. Tyresum-Clymer's dinner?"

"No. I have a subsequent engagement."

"A subsequent engagement?"

"Yes. One that I made as soon as I heard that Mrs. Tyresum-Clymer was going to give a dinner."—Puck.

Troublous.

Billy—In days of old the gallant used to kiss his lady's hand. Milly—What a bother to have to take off one's glove! —Philadelphia Record.

Fear is conquered not by fleeing, but by boldly facing every danger and fighting.

FREE SHOW AT TURNER HALL TONIGHT

Long's big company of 18 people will begin a two weeks' engagement at Turner Hall located at the corner of Seventh street and McKean avenue, Charleroi and will offer six high class vaudeville acts with an entire change of program every night. The management of the company announces that a clean and refined entertainment will be given and they invite ladies, gentlemen and children who are lovers of clean amusement to come to the Hall every night.

Among the many high class acts with the company are: Master Harry and Dainty Melba, America's best soft and wooden shoe dancers, Reed and Wright comedians and singers of more than the usual merit. Buckley and DeLarch classy dancers and entertainers, Lenzo the Fun King conceded the funniest all round comedian on the American stage, Lenitt and Lawler novelty entertainers and a host of equally as well known artists.

As an advertisement the admission tonight will be Free to all adults provided you are seated in the hall before eight o'clock. All ladies under eighteen years of age and all gentlemen under twenty-one will be charged Ten Cents and all who come after eight o'clock will be charged Ten cents, so come early and get a good seat. One show only. The doors will open at seven o'clock and the show starts promptly at eight. 103-t1.

TETANUS CAUSE OF SIX YEAR OLD GIRL'S DEATH AT PITTSBURG HOSPITAL

Tetanus caused the death of Mary Neda, aged 6 years, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Neda of 1209 McKean avenue, at the West Penn hospital, Pittsburg Saturday night. What caused the malady is unknown, but it is supposed to have been a scratch of some sort.

The funeral was held this afternoon conducted by Rev. John Body of the Slavok Lutheran church. Interment was in the Charleroi cemetery.

PERSONALS

Miss Edith McKean of Woodlawn visited over Sunday with Miss Bess Stroud of Prospect avenue.

Miss Helen Darby of Greensburg spent Sunday at the home of her father William Darby of Fallowfield avenue.

Miss Ruth Majors visited Saturday and Sunday with Miss Nelle Ludwig of McKean avenue.

Paul Craft of Uniontown was a business caller in Charleroi Monday.

Misses Bertha Lambermont, Stella Lentz, Lollie Laborie and Charlotte Clement visited at Donora Sunday.

C. R. Newcomer visited at Brownsville Sunday with his daughter Emily Newcomer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Showers and son Kenneth and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Steinbaugh and family motored to Greensburg Sunday

Mrs. M. T. Crowley was an over Sunday visitor at Elk Lick, making the trip by automobile with Mrs. Ella Chalfant, Mrs. Sadie Chalfant and James Hill of Brownsville.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Oskin of Duquesne have returned home after a week's visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hormell of Prospect avenue.

John Lauderbaugh of Mount View left Sunday for a visit at Cleveland, Ohio, with Rev. John Price and father. He will also visit with relatives at Painesville, Ohio.

Mrs. John Jobes and son Wilbur spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. Alexander Stewart of Fayette City.

Mrs. Cora Harvey of Washington avenue was taken to the West Penn hospital at Pittsburg Monday. She was accompanied by Mr. Harvey and her sister Mrs. Mary Lape of Waltersburg.

D. N. Hall and daughter Ruth visited in Steubenville Sunday with friends

Mrs. Eva Toner and daughter Jeannette were visitors in Hazelwood and Homewood Sunday

To keep the little ones healthy and happy, their tender, sensitive bodies require a gentle, healing remedy. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is mild and harmless, but thoro—it's just what the baby needs. Hennings Drug Store.

FOR SALE

At a Bargain For a Few Days
Large 7 room house and bath, all improvements. Lot 74 feet. One of the best locations on Lincoln Avenue

SEE

I. P. HEPLER
Agent
411 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

FOR SALE

5 rooms, bath, Lookout Ave	$2,700
5 rooms, Shady Ave	$2,200
2 houses, Cor. 8th & Meadow	$2,500
56 acre farm	$2,800
84 acre farm	$6,300
6 rooms, bath, McKean Ave	$3,600
5 rooms, bath, McKean Ave	$2,000
6 rooms, bath, Washington Ave., large lot	$6,500

I P. HEPLER,
411 Fallowfield Ave.,
Charleroi. Pa

MONEY TO LOAN
$5 & up--no advance charges
THE
American Loan Co.
211 Fifth St. Second Floor
Mail Bldg., Charleroi, Pa.
Bell Phone 142-R

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WHAT YOU WANT AND WHERE TO GET IT

GEORGE D. CLARK
Fancy Groceries
Fifth Street and Washington Ave
Charleroi, Pa.

The world known line of
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
is to be found at
RIVAS' STORE
Shoes to fit feet and pocket-books

ORIGIN OF PUNCHINELLO.

A Memory of the Days When Harper's Weekly Was a Power.

In the days when Harper's Weekly was at the height of its popularity and influence it commanded the services of the foremost illustrators in America, including the cartoonists. Every once in awhile a group of these artists would become dissatisfied with the Harper parental control and would leave to establish an independent illustrated paper.

Having squandered their substance in riotous printing, these artists would come to themselves and return to the Harper home, where was bread enough and to spare. No fatted calf was killed on the return of such prodigals, but Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Monthly Magazine, asserted that the house of Harper never held a grudge against any contributor, whether artist or writer, who left to try other pastures. Such was the origin and such was the end of Punchinello, a comic cartoon weekly which first appeared in New York city on April 2, 1870.

In calling attention to the fact that the first number was dated the first day after All Fools' day, Punchinello remarked: "This is cheering, since thus it is manifest that Punchinello leaves all the fools and jesters behind and is therefore first in the race for the crown of comic laurel and the quiver of satiric shafts." During its short life—less than a year—it was entitled to that honor.—Cartoons Magazine.

The Plumb Line In Porto Rico.

There are places where the direction of a plumb line is not vertical. Irregularities of density in the crust of the globe may produce this phenomenon. A remarkable instance in point was found in the island of Porto Rico, where the deviation from the vertical is so great that in mapping the island the northern and southern coast lines, as shown in the older maps, had each to be moved inward half a mile.—Scientific American.

EFFECT OF FLOODS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Overflowed Streets and Alleys Form Serious Menace

The problem of flood prevention is not one alone of protecting property and commercial interests, but also of protecting the health of those living or employed along the water front. Each flood brings with it conditions which endanger health as well as property. The low lying areas contiguous to the river banks are flooded with water which, when it runs off, leaves behind a deposit of silt and debris of various kinds, including much decomposible organic matter.

The effects of every flood are lasting. Streets, highways, alleys, yards and cellars are thickly covered with material, the removal of which necessitates a considerable outlay and which quickly becomes a menace to health. In many cases water remains in cellars for a long period, making dwellings and places of business unsanitary on account of dampness of walls and the presence of stagnant water. In some towns, privy vaults exist in the river districts. These are inundated and their contents washed out to be deposited over the flooded areas.

It is in the flooded districts of the state that smallpox, diphtheria and tuberculosis are most prevalent. Other factors of course contribute, but it is reasonable to conclude that the frequent inundations contribute to increase the unsanitary living conditions. Unsanitary conditions in one part of a community affect the community as a whole. The resident of the boulevard and the dweller in the alley may meet on common ground. The disease germ is no respecter of persons and the bacillus propagated in alleys may find its way into the palaces of the millionaires.

It is a fact that many persons having their offices or workshops in a flood district live in other sections of a community and doubtless carry disease germs to their homes. It is not only possible but probable that disease in parts of a community remote from that actually covered by the high water was really caused by the deposits left from the floods. The question of protecting the health of those living in the flooded districts therefore is not confined to those localities alone, but actually affects every citizen of Pennsylvania.

FAVORS PUTTING STREAMS TO USE

Secretary of Interior Strongly Commends River Regulation

URGES ACTION BY NATION

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane is a firm believer in the necessity and desirability of the federal government undertaking the task of flood prevention in the United States. He declares in his latest annual report that this is a problem which Congress should supervise and provide part of the funds for, the balance to come from the state and local communities affected. Secretary Lane said:

"No man can survey the physical condition of the United States without being impressed and almost overwhelmed with the magnitude of the work that must be done in keeping our rivers within bounds and putting them to use. It is the largest task that the Government must undertake sooner or later, and the sooner in my judgment the better.

"No one can take the yearly toll of lives lost and of property destroyed by the furious and unrestrained sweep of our rivers without realizing that the people of this country can not regard themselves as owning this land, really possessing it, until they have brought these waters under subjection. And in doing this they will literally create new land by the millions of acres, lands that will support millions of people as against the thousands which live upon it today.

"How these great works can be carried on calls for constructive thought, not merely on the engineering side but more immediately upon the financial side as to those ways and means by which the lands reclaimed shall be made to bear in some degree the burden of the expense. As to the funds which will be needed, they mount into such figures as to be staggering. And I can see no hope that this work will be adequately undertaken without the Government advancing its credit and investing directly some of its own funds. We are conducting this Government from day to day out of current revenues. Only the richest of people could pursue such a policy. No private enterprise attempts it. No railroad system has been built that way. But few of the states now construct their highway systems out of the year's revenues. The permanent improvements which the whole people undertake are a legitimate charge against capital account, not against maintenance."

EUROPE ADOPTS RIVER CONTROL

Operation of Storage Reservoirs No Novelty Abroad

ARE FOUND TO BE FEASIBLE

Many Sections of the United States Successfully Operate Such Works and Pennsylvania is Expected to Follow.

While a comparatively new subject to the people of Pennsylvania river regulation is by no means a novelty to other sections of this country and to Europe. To regulate a river is to get from it the fullest possible use and this has been demonstrated as feasible and practicable in many places. At the next session of the legislature of Pennsylvania a plan is to be presented for the purpose of having the state take up this important question. In the meanwhile a review of similar activities elsewhere is interesting.

To Regulate Rivers.

In Germany the law authorizes the formation of Genossenschafts (companies or societies) by voluntary associations of all kinds of water users and of municipalities, factories, power companies, subsidiary associations and organizations interested in river improvement. Provision is made for empowering Genossenschafts for certain purposes to compel membership of benefited parties without voluntary agreement. Governmental supervision of organization, plans, financing, construction, and operation of these Genossenschafts is provided. Annual payments are collected from subsidiary associations and organizations and from cities, persons and corporations benefitted and financial contributions are made in many cases by larger governmental units.

The Conservancy Act of Ohio, adopted early in 1914, provides for the organization of conservancy districts, including persons, corporations and municipalities, for the purpose of preventing floods, regulating stream channels, reclaiming overflowed land, providing for irrigation, and regulating the flow of streams. Under this act districts are to be organized and plans approved by the Courts of Common Pleas and all other questions regarding the organization, plans and operations of such districts are under the jurisdiction of the courts.

State to Contribute Share.

The Jones water storage bill presented to the New York legislature during the early part of 1914 provided for the organization of river districts and the planning and construction of works under the supervision of the State Conservation Commission. Similar provision for state supervision was made in the Wisconsin Water Power Act of 1913 (which was declared unconstitutional because of defects in construction), and it is believed legislation of this character is much preferable to that of the type of the Ohio Conservancy Act. No such legislation, no matter how desirable, can be enacted in Pennsylvania unless the constitution is amended. At the present time the constitution limits the creation of taxation districts to the extent that river regulation districts are not possible.

It is therefore proposed for Pennsylvania that the legislature enact a law committing the state to contributing its share to a joint fund for the construction of river regulation works, the other contributors to be the nation, and the local communities affected; the work to be done under the supervision of the army engineers who are now entrusted with all river and harbor work in this country.

EXPERTS RECOMMEND STORAGE RESERVOIRS

That the construction of storage reservoirs is recognized by the leading engineers of the world as the proper means to be employed for river regulation is evidenced by the fact that the International Congress of Navigation is on record to this effect.

At the last session of the congress, which was held in Philadelphia, considerable debate was entered into on this subject. At its conclusion the congress recognized in an important way the usefulness of reservoirs in the regulation of the flow of streams. A portion of the resolution adopted by the congress is as follows:

"The navigability of rivers having but one current can be improved, as has been stated many times at the Navigation Congresses, by various methods, such as: regulation of the bed by permanent works, regulation of the bed by mechanical dredging, increase of depth by additional water supply furnished by storage reservoirs; canalization of the bed; combined action by two or more of the above processes; construction of a lateral canal."

The importance of this international recognition of the feasibility of storage reservoirs can only be appreciated when one realizes that for many years prominent engineers, notably those connected with the United States War Department, have argued against storage reservoirs for river regulation.

UNIQUE CEREMONY

The Japanese Rite For the Battle Slain of the World.

IT EMBRACED ALL NATIONS.

On a Floating Temple In Sumida River a Priest of Tokyo, With His Flock, Offered Prayers For the Souls of Soldiers Dead Because of Wars.

Unusual preparations were made one morning in Shussanji, or the Going Out of the Mountain temple, a quaint little place of worship hidden away in a labyrinth of crooked streets in a poor quarter of Tokyo—preparations for a celebration on the Sumida river to pray for the repose of the souls of all those slain in battle regardless of nationality and to scatter scraps of paper bearing the image of Jizo Sama over the waves, one for each departed spirit.

The chief priest, an aged man, with his assistant and the supporters of the temple, had been busy for days in advance, and all was ready. The red and gold altar of Shussanji was heaped up with offerings of rice and fruit, and a plain wooden tablet had been placed there bearing the words:

"To console all those souls who have passed into the beyond because of war."

The old priest, his bald head shining, clad in his coarse cotton robe of gray, officiated before the altar, and when the last prayers were uttered the people formed a procession to the Sumida river, a short distance away.

Near a bridge an unusual craft was waiting, a deep cargo junk roofed over with canvas bearing bold black Buddhist symbols, and at the bow fluttered a white cotton banner on which was written in large black characters:

"A service to console the spirits of the whole world's departed ones."

Quickly the parishioners embarked and squatted down upon the cushions spread over the bottom of the boat, and the priest, the central figure in the religious ceremony, as gray and faded as the robes he wore, took up his position in front of the altar. A piece of soiled embroidery did duty for an altar cloth, and there was set up a tarnished statue of Jizo Sama. Just below were three wooden tablets. The central one read, "Pray for the whole world's departed ones' souls." The others had inscriptions asking for prayers for the Japanese army and for prayers for the allies of Japan.

The priest placed some sweet scented squares of incense upon the coals in a small brass brazier, and as the clouds rose into the air the boatman with his bamboo pole pushed off from the shore and the holy man's voice was heard chanting—all the worshipers, old women and young, men and children, murmuring in an undertone, "Name Amida Butsu!"

Out upon the Sumida river the ceremony of scattering the papers was begun. Old and young with their hands full leaned over the sides of the junk, throwing away the sacred papers with the effigy of Jizo Sama stamped thereon, each meant for the solace of the soul of some soldier slain in battle.

Those who have mourned dear ones slain in war would have been touched to the quick by this simple service of humble Japanese people given for all that great host of unknown who have laid down their lives for their countries.

And while the priest intoned, the incense rose into the air, the metal and the wooden drums were beaten, the worshipers chanted unceasingly, and the squares of paper fluttered out of the boat on all sides and were carried away by the wind over the water to make a long wake behind the vessel.

For three hours the temple junk floated down the river, the papers falling noiselessly over the waves as the banks of the Sumida were passed.

A halt was made at noon, when thin white wooden boxes filled with rice and vegetables were brought out, while an old woman brewed the tea over a little charcoal fire.

The spot at which the stop had been made was a sacred one, for in that exact place a Jizo Sama stone had been buried under the water. Here after the simple meal a special service was held before the boat returned upstream, and a long, narrow piece of wood was driven into the sandy bottom of the bay. The inscription upon it read literally as follows:

"Herewith the service is held for the whole world its departed soldiers to console."—London Times.

Paralyzed Him.

"Don't tell me you can't find work," said the hard faced housekeeper.

"Well, mum," replied the tramp at the door, "it's true a man offered me a job only las' week, but I couldn't take it."

"And why not?"

"I wuz paralyzed."

"You seem all right now."

"Yessum. Yer see, I wuz paralyzed wid fright."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Both Departed.

"You don't often see an old fashioned whittler nowadays."

"No. The type is dying out; also the diminutive bad man who used to pull out a bowie knife and threaten to whittle his foe down to his size."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Free Verse.

Willie—What's vers libre, dad? Crabshaw—Something you wouldn't know was poetry unless you were told.—New York Times.

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